

From the last table it appears that stems growing in the light are longer, or at least have their whorls of leaves growing higher on the stem than those growing in the shade.

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A NEW STATION FOR *GAYLUSSACIA BRACHYCERA*.—Until recently there have been but two known stations of the box huckleberry, one near New Bloomfield, Perry County, Pennsylvania, of about eight acres in extent, and the other at Indian River, Sussex County, Delaware, which covers an area of roughly ten feet square.

To these stations may now be added a third, discovered by me on July 18, 1920, near Losh's Run, Perry County, Pennsylvania. Specimens compared at the herbaria of Harvard University and of the New York Botanical Garden with herbarium sheets from the two stations already known show without doubt the identity of the plant.

So far as observed this stand was fruiting freely in open portions, whereas in the shade little fruit was seen.

On August 22nd I again visited the colony, accompanied by Dr. John K. Small and Dr. Edgar T. Wherry. We found the plant growing over a larger area than I had at first supposed. It covers the northern slope of a mountain ridge for at least a mile, the width of the colony averaging about two hundred feet. At some points it reaches the top of the ridge. Its boundaries seem to be clearly defined, on the west by the river, on the north by a mountain stream, on the east and south by cultivated fields and streams. The theory that the whole patch has spread by the root from a single plant seems to be substantiated, as at no point has the plant been found on the opposite side of the stream. This colony differs slightly from the one at New Bloomfield, the leaves of the new colony being narrower and the berries more nearly round.

On November 5, I explored the neighboring ridges and found three additional colonies of the *Gaylussacia*, covering a large area. The growth is confined to the northern slopes, the ridges running east and west; I failed to find a single plant on the southern slopes. The growth is very dense, forming a perfect mat where the condi-

tions are favorable. At only one place was there any indication of the plant having crossed a stream, and this may prove to be a separate colony.

That the box huckleberry is of interest to others besides botanists is shown by the numerous attempts on the part of nurserymen and others to transplant or grow the plant from seed, because of its brilliant evergreen foliage. These attempts for the most part have met with failure.—H. A. WARD, Sec. of Harrisburg Natural History Society, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

RUBUS RECURVICAULIS Blanchard, var. **armatus** n. var., pedicellis setosis, setis acicularibus.

Pedicels with bristly setae.—Newfoundland, Miquelon and Cape Breton. NEWFOUNDLAND: sandy and gravelly banks, with the typical form, Whitbourne, August 8, 1911, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 5711 (TYPE in Gray Herb.): sandy and gravelly shores, Whitbourne, no. 5710 (in part); gravelly brookside, Brigus Junction, August 5, 1911, *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 5709. MIQUELON: dry soil, Colline du Chapeau, Aug. 21, 1882, *Delamare*. CAPE BRETON: bog at Grand Lake, Sydney, July 31, 1904, *J. R. Churchill*.

In its bristly inflorescence strongly simulating *R. tardatus* Blanchard, which occurs from Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia to Cape Cod, but with the leaflets broader and rounded at base as in typical *R. recurvicaulis*, which occurs with var. *armatus* and to which it intergrades: with prickles on the canes sparse as in *R. recurvicaulis*, not crowded as in *R. tardatus*; and with the pedicels glandless as in *R. recurvicaulis*, not glandular as in *R. tardatus*.

M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

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